

***Selaginella guihaiensis* (Selaginellaceae): A new spikemoss species from southern China and northern Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin**

Yu-Dong Wu^{1,2,*}, Hong-Rui Zhang^{1,2,*}, Xian-Chun Zhang¹

1 State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100093, China **2** University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Corresponding author: Xian-Chun Zhang (zhangxc@ibcas.ac.cn)

Academic editor: A. Troia | Received 9 November 2016 | Accepted 2 May 2017 | Published 17 May 2017

Citation: Wu Y-D, Zhang H-R, Zhang X-C (2017) *Selaginella guihaiensis* (Selaginellaceae): A new spikemoss species from southern China and northern Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin. PhytoKeys 80: 41–52. <https://doi.org/10.3897/phytokeys.80.11126>

Abstract

Selaginella guihaiensis sp. nov. (Selaginellaceae), a new species of spikemoss from southern China and northern Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin (Beibu Gulf), is described and illustrated. Morphological and molecular comparisons of the new species with other similar species (*S. doederleinii*, *S. ornata* and *S. trachyphylla*) are provided. The morphological and molecular evidence clearly indicates *S. guihaiensis* is a distinct species. Morphologically *S. guihaiensis* differs from other species by its obviously white-margined leaves, the ventral leaves scabrous on upper surfaces throughout the basiscopic or also rarely present on upper halves, and the ovate axillary leaves.

Keywords

Lycopodiophyta, lycophytes, taxonomy, new species, *rbcL*, ITS

Introduction

Selaginella P. Beauv. (Selaginellaceae) is the largest lycophyte genus with about 700–800 species and distributed in all the continents except Antarctica (Jermy 1990; Tryon and Lugardon 1991; Zhang 2004; Zhang et al. 2013; Zhou and Zhang 2015; Zhou et al. 2016; Weststrand and Korall 2016a, b; PPG I 2016). However, the highest species diversity occurs in the tropics and subtropics. The genus is characterized by the presence

* These authors contributed equally to this work and should be considered co-first authors.

of rhizophores, single veined leaves with ligule, sporangia borne axillary on the upper surface of sporophylls and bearing two types of spores (heterospory) (Webster 1992). Among several herbaria collections of *Selaginella doederleinii* Hieron., we found that the leaves of some specimens are obvious white-margined with ventral leaves that are often scabrous on the upper surface. We also observed and collected similar plants in the field. These turned out to be a rather common and widely distributed undescribed species in the mountainous areas of southern China (Guangxi and Hainan) and North Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin (Beibu Gulf). With evidences from morphological characters and molecular analysis, we described these plants as a new species herein.

Materials and methods

Morphology characters were examined from the dried herbarium specimens studied from PE (herbaria acronyms according to Thiers 2016). All the characters were examined under stereomicroscope using NIS-Elements D 3.10 imaging software from Nikon Instruments (<http://www.nikoninstruments.com>). Voucher specimens (see Appendix 1) are deposited at PE.

We downloaded 60 sequences ITS and *rbcL* from Genbank representing 32 species in *Selaginella* and those species involves the major clades of the phylogenetic analysis of *Selaginella* (Zhou et al. 2016). In this study, we newly sequenced four species, including two samples of the possible new taxon and four samples of its putative relatives, *S. ornata* (Hook. & Grev.) Spring, *S. doederleinii* Hieron. and *S. trachyphylla* A. Braun. Total genomic DNA was isolated from silica-dried material using the Plant Genomic DNA Kit (Tiangen Biotech, Beijing, China) following the manufacturer's protocols. One plastid region *rbcL* and one nuclear region ITS were amplified for the possible new taxon and its putative closely related taxa. The *rbcL* region was amplified with newly designed primers *rbcL* 192F (5' CACGTGGACTACCGTTGGA3') and 1324R (TACCCTCAAGAGCGGGATCA3'). The primers were designed in Primer 3.0 (Untergasser et al. 2012) using the published chloroplast genomes of *Selaginella moellendorffii* Hieron. (Smith 2009) and *S. uncinata* (Desv.) Spring (Tsuji et al. 2007). The PCR protocol of *rbcL* region followed Zhou et al. (2016). The ITS region was amplified using the primers and PCR protocol described in Arrigo et al. (2013). All PCR products were directly sequenced using ABI 3730XL analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Newly obtained sequences were assembled with ContigExpress and then aligned with the downloaded sequences using Clustal X v.1.83 (Thompson et al. 1997) followed by manual adjustment in BioEdit v.7.1.11(Hall 1999). The full length of the ITS region were sequenced but only 5.8S and part of ITS2 region were used because of a large number of insertions and deletions in ITS1 and ITS2 (Zhou et al. 2016); the ambiguous regions were excluded prior to analysis as previously done in similar studies (Arrigo et al. 2013; Zhou et al. 2016). ILD (Incongruence Length Difference) test (Farris et al. 1995) was performed on PAUP* v.4.0b10 (Swofford 2002) to test if there is conflict between nuclear and chloroplast

genes. The combined dataset (*rbcL* and ITS) were analyzed with the maximum parsimony (MP), maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) methods. MP analyses were carried out using PAUP* v.4.0b10 (Swofford 2002). All characters were weighted equally and gaps were treated as missing data. The most parsimonious trees were obtained with heuristic searches of 1000 replicates random stepwise sequence addition(RAS), with tree bisection–reconnection (TBR) branch swapping, and 10 trees from each random sequence addition were saved were used to obtain the most parsimonious trees. MP bootstrap values (MP_{BS}) were calculated with 1000 replicates. jModelTest 0.1.1 (Posada 2008) was used to select the appropriate substitution model for ML and BI analyses. The ML analyses were conducted using the web server RAxML–HPC2 on XSEDE (Stamatakis 2014), and ML bootstrap values (ML_{BS}) were calculated applying 1000 bootstrap replicates with the GTRCAT substitution model. Bayesian analyses and posterior probability (BI_{PP}) calculation were conducted in Mr-Bayes 3.2.6 (Ronquist et al. 2012) implemented on the CIPRES Science Gateway Portal (Miller et al. 2010). Four Markov chain Monte Carlo chains were run, each beginning with a random tree and sampling one tree every 1000 generations of 10 000 000 generations. After checking all the $ESS > 200$ in Tracer v1.5 (Rambaut et al. 2009), the first 25% of samples were discarded as burn–in, and the remaining trees were used to calculate a 50% majority–rule consensus topology and posterior probability values.

Results

The ILD test results showed no obvious conflict existing between the two datasets, *rbcL* and ITS ($P = 0.02$). Thus, the datasets were combined. The combined data matrix included up to 1460 nucleotides for each of the 36 taxa with 845 constant characters, 512 parsimony informative characters, consistency index (CI) = 0.56, retention index (RI) = 0.79. The three phylogenetic analyses (MP, ML, BI) inferred congruent topologies. The Best ML tree is presented in Figure 1.

The molecular evidence showed that two samples of *Selaginella guihaiensis* were grouped together with strong support ($BS = 99$, $PP = 0.99$), and then formed a moderately supported clade with *S. doederleinii* and *S. commutata* Alderw.

Our phylogenetic analyses and morphological evidence reveal that the possible new taxon *Selaginella guihaiensis* is different from the morphologically similar species *S. doederleinii*, *S. ornata* and *S. trachyphylla* that co-occur in the same region. The overall morphology and the growth habit of *S. guihaiensis* resemble those of *S. ornata*, however, the former has monomorphic (vs. dimorphic) sporophylls. Furthermore, consistent with the sporophylls variations, *S. guihaiensis* and *S. ornata* were separately placed into two large clades in the molecular phylogenetic tree. Although *S. doederleinii* and *S. trachyphylla* were placed closely with *S. guihaiensis* in the molecular phylogenetic analysis, the distinct white-margined leaves of *S. guihaiensis* is different from both these species. The ventral leaves of *S. guihaiensis* are scabrous near the lower part of leaf epidermis but rarely on the upper part, whereas the ventral leaves of *S. trachyphylla* are scabrous throughout the leaf epidermis.

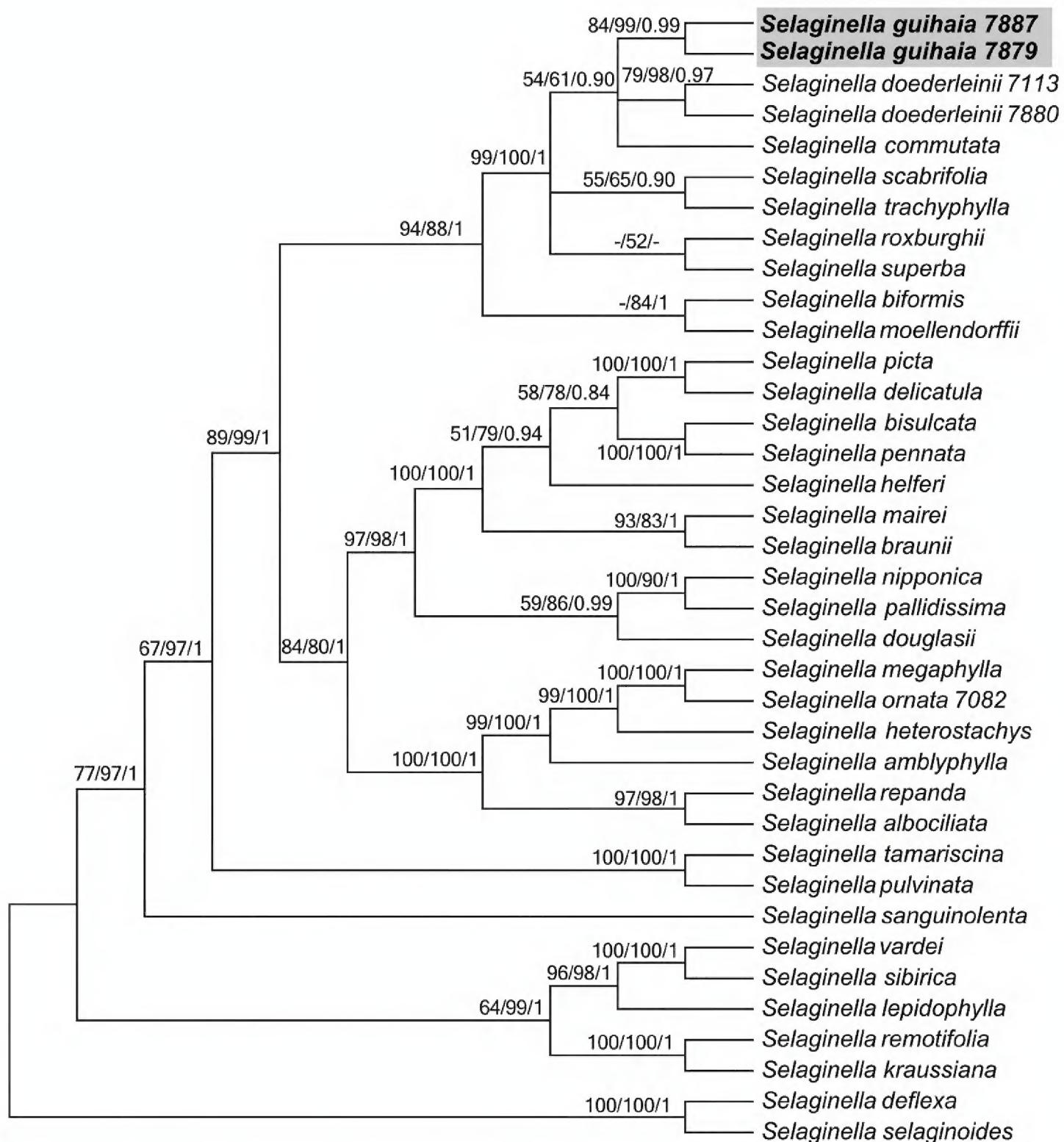


Figure 1. The 50% majority rule consensus tree derived from maximum likelihood showing the position of *Selaginella guihaiensis*. Support values (MP_{BS} , $ML_{BS} > 50\%$, $BI_{PP} > 0.8$) are shown above the main branches; the dash (–) indicates $BS < 50\%$. The new species is shown in bold.

Taxonomic treatment

Selaginella guihaiensis X.C.Zhang, sp. nov.

urn:lsid:ipni.org:names:60474541-2

Figs 2, 3, 4

Diagnosis. The new species is similar to *S. doederleinii*, *S. ornata* and *S. trachyphylla* in the habit and the morphology of dorsal leaves, ventral leaves, axillary leaves and sporophylls. However, *S. guihaiia* can be easily recognized by its obvious white-margined

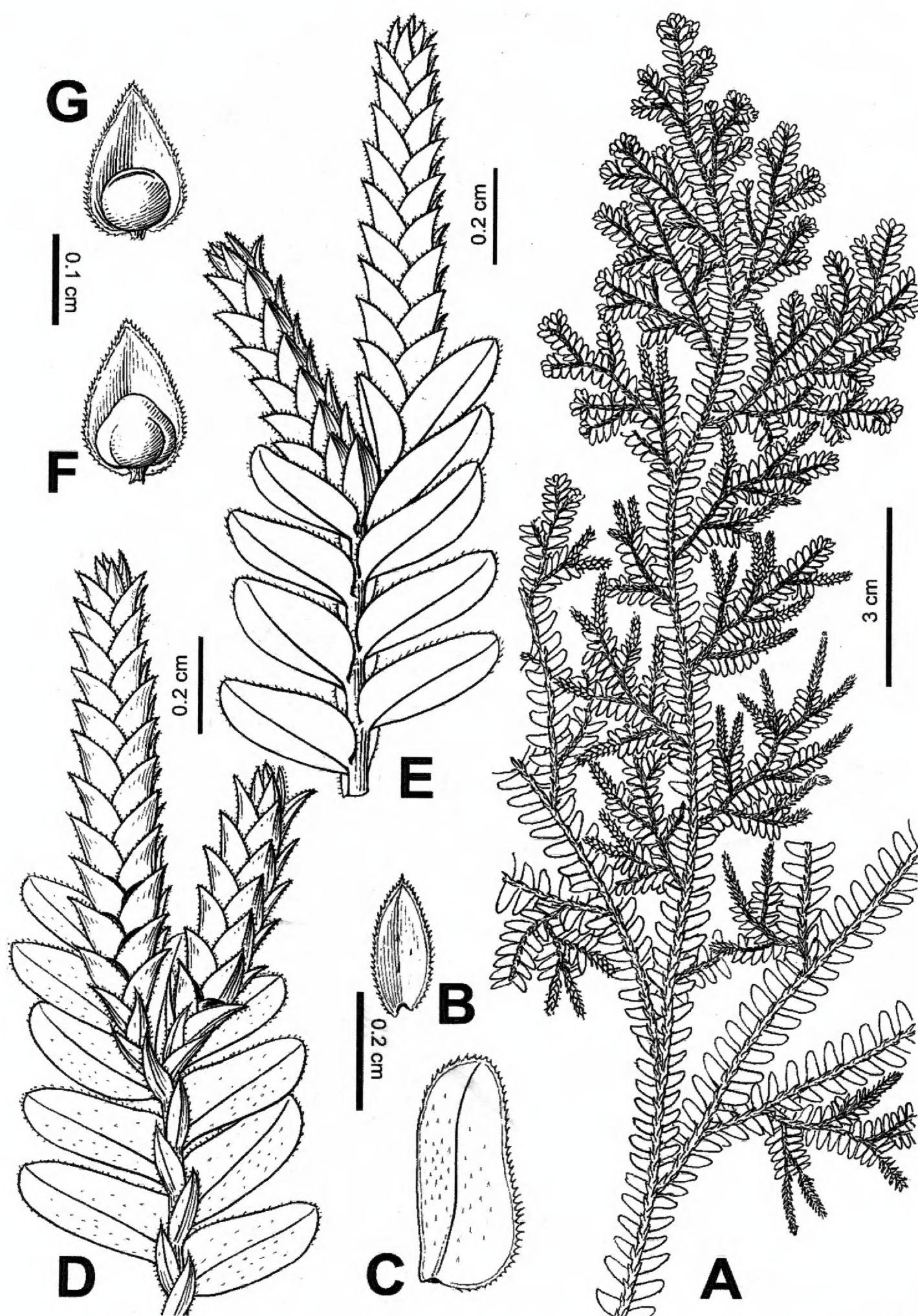


Figure 2. *Selaginella guihaiensis* X.C.Zhang **A** Habit **B** Dorsal leaf **C** Ventral leaf **D** Part of main stem showing ventral leaves, dorsal leaves, and strobili **E** Part of main stem showing ventral leaves, axillary leaves, and strobili **F** Megasporophyll **G** Microsporophyll (Drawn by C.Z. Ji from Beijing Youth Expedition 0980, PE).

leaves. The white-margin is about three cells wide in *S. guihaiia*, but it is only one cell wide in *S. doederleinii*, *S. ornata*, and *S. trachyphylla*.

Type. CHINA, Guangxi: Pingxiang, Mt. Daqingshan, alt. 600m, 27 Aug 1986, *Beijing Youth Expedition 0980* (Holotype: PE![No. 1365103]) (Figure 3).

Description. *Terrestrial*. Evergreen, suberect or ascending from decumbent base, 20–50 cm. *Rhizophores* branched from base to middle of main stem. *Main stems* pinnately branched from lower part upward, stramineous, 1.5–2 mm in diam. in lower part, oval or subquadrangular, glabrous; primary leafy branches 3–10 pairs, 2 or 3 pinnately branched, secondary branches once pinnately branched, tertiary branches forked, branchlets sparse, adjacent primary branches on main stem 1–6 cm apart, leafy portion of main stem including leaves 0.8–1.8 mm wide at middle, ultimate branches 3–6 mm wide including leaves. *Axillary leaves* on branches symmetrical, ovate, 0.9–1.7 × 1.7–3.7 mm, bases exauriculate, margins denticulate, obviously white-margined. *Dorsal leaves* on branches imbricate, ovate, 0.9–2.3 × 0.3–0.9 mm, carinate, base cuneate or obliquely subcordate, margins denticulate, obviously white-margined, apices acuminate to aristate, parallel to axis. *Ventral leaves* on branches contiguous or overlapping, slightly ascending, oblong-falcate, 2.1–4.4 × 0.8–1.9 mm, upper surfaces on lower scabrous halves of the laminae or also rarely scabrous on upper half; basiscopic base margin entire, margin subentire, denticulate at base; acroscopic base rounded, overlapping stem and branches, margin denticulate in basal half, obviously white-margined. *Strobili* solitary or in pairs, terminal, compact, tetragonal, 0.8–1.4 × 0.4–0.8 mm; sporophylls monomorphic, ovate-triangular, carinate, margins denticulate, obviously white-margined, apices acuminate; sporangia pale yellow to pale brown; megasporangia spherical; microsporangia elliptic-oblong, relatively thick, marginal cells differentiated; megaspores whitish, microspores pale yellow.

Specimens examined. China. Guangxi: Ningming, 31 Dec 2015, X.C.Zhang & al. 7879 (PE); Ningming, 1 Jan 2016, X.C.Zhang & al. 7886 (PE), X.C.Zhang & al. 7887 (PE), X.C.Zhang & al. 7899 (PE), X.C.Zhang & al. 7900 (PE); Shangsi, 17 Sep 2009, Mt. Shiwindashan, 600 m, R.H.Jiang 059 (PE); Shangsi, Mt. Shiwindashan 10 Jun 2009, 380m, S.Y. Dong 2932 (IBSC); Fangchenggang, Fulong Village, Mt. Pinglong, 360 m, 19 Sep 2009, R.H. Jiang 145 (PE); Fangchenggang, Nale Village, 250 m, 20 Sep 2009, R.H.Jiang 174 (PE); Shangsi, 22 Sep 2009, Mt. Shiwindashan, 680 m, R.H.Jiang 220 (PE); Fusui, Lucheng, 200–370 m, 26 Apr 1957, S.Q. Chen 12074 (PE); Shang-sze (= Shangsi), Shap Man Taai Shan (= Mt. Shiwindashan), 11–30 Jul 1934, W.T. Tsang 23870 (BM); **Hainan:** Baisha, Yinggeling, 1000 m, 27 Aug 2005, S.Y.Dong 1450 1464 (PE). **Vietnam:** Tien-yen, Kau Nga Shan and Vicinity, 23–30 Sep 1940, W.T.Tsang 30553 (PE); Chuk-phai, Ha-coi, Taai Wong Mo Shan and Vicinity, W.T.Tsang 29052 (P); Dam-ha, Sai wong Mo Shan, 18 Jul – 9 Sep 1940, W.T.Tsang 30273 (P); Tien-yen, Kau Nga Shan and Vicinity, 23 Sep – 7 Oct. 1940, W.T.Tsang 30582 (P); Chuk-phai, Ha-coi, Taai Wong Mo Shan and Vicinity, 18 Nov – 2 Dec 1936, W.T.Tsang 27196 (P); Tonkin, Kau Nga Shan and vicinity, Sept. 23 – Oct. 7. 1940, W.T.Tsang 30582 (B).

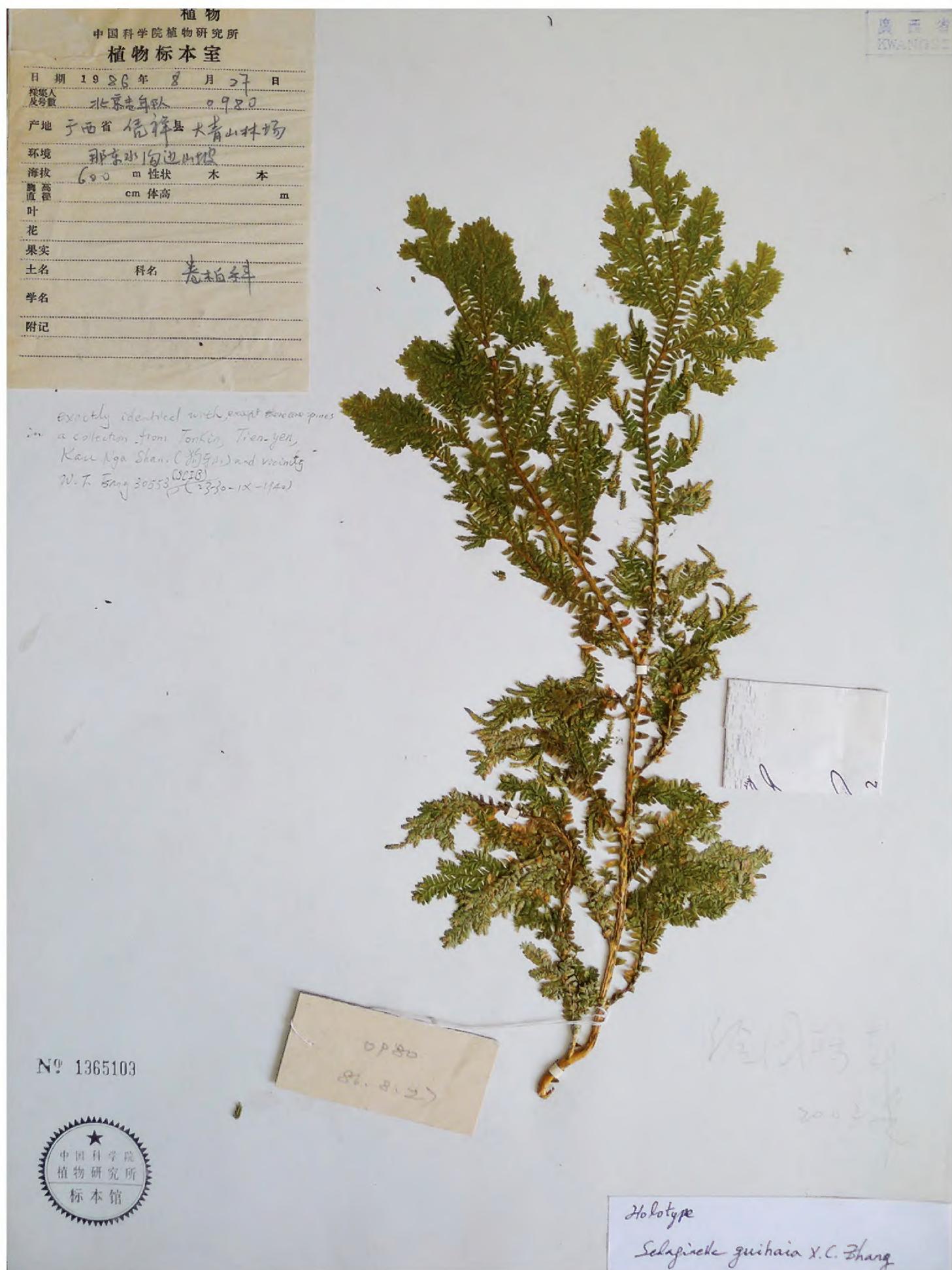


Figure 3. Type of *Selaginella guihaiensis* X.C.Zhang, sp. nov. (PE).

Distribution and ecology. Widely distributed in southern China (Guangxi and Hainan) and northern Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin (Beibu Gulf), growing in evergreen broad-leaved forests at 250 to 1000 m a.s.l. (Figures 4, 5).

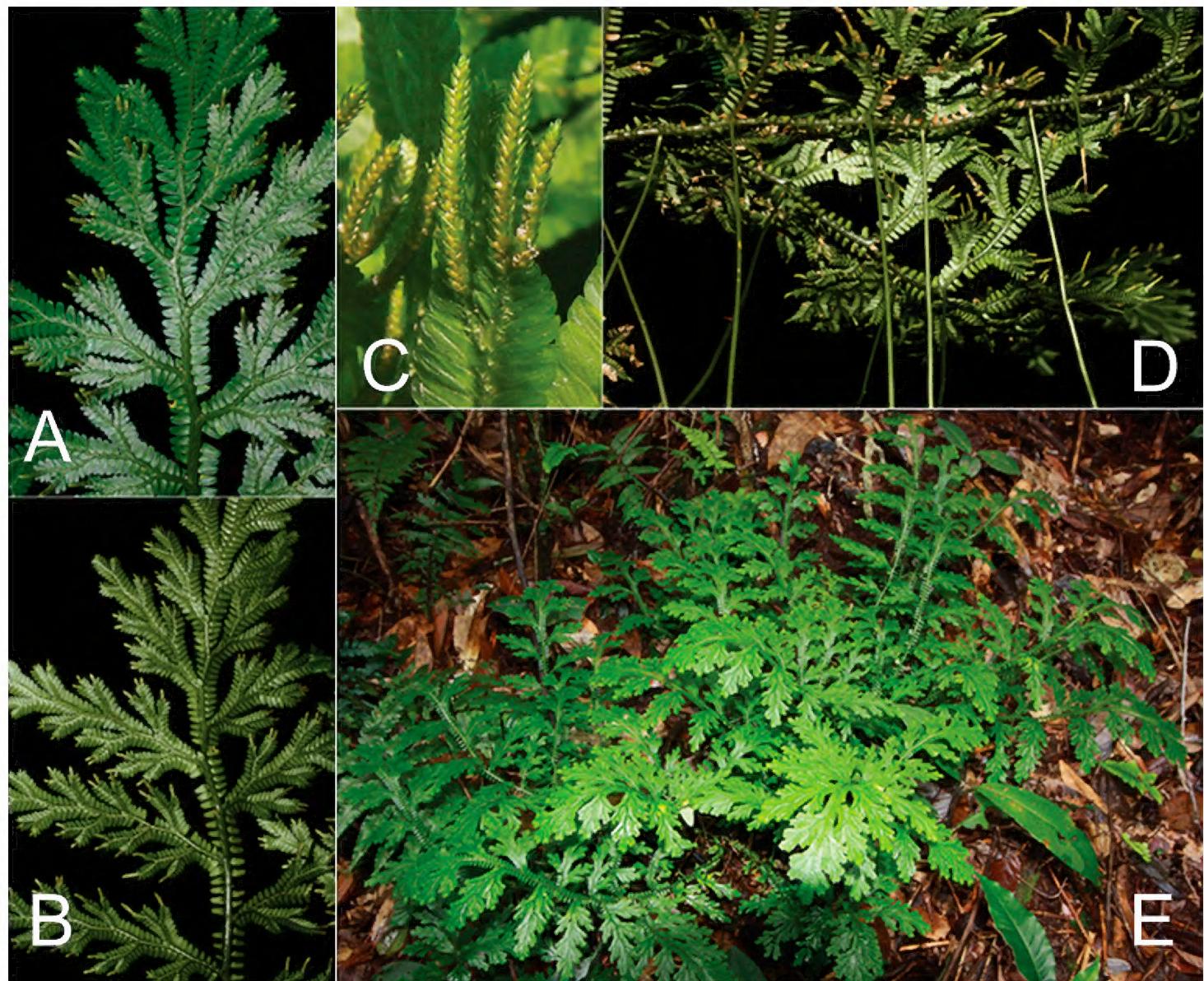


Figure 4. *Selaginella guihaiensis* X.C.Zhang, sp. nov. **A** Dorsal view of branch **B** Ventral view of branch. **C** Strobilus **D** Rhizophore **E** Habit.

Etymology. The specific epithet “*guihaiensis*” alludes to the ancient Chinese name for the remote geographic region where the species occurs.

Conservation status. We evaluated the conservation status of *Selaginella guihaiensis* according to the IUCN (2012) criteria for risk assessment: *S. guihaiensis* falls into the Least Concern (LC) category. *S. guihaiensis* is in fact known from many localities from southern China and northern Vietnam around the Gulf of Tonkin.

Key to *Selaginella guihaiensis* and similar species

- 1 Sporophylls dimorphic, dorsal sporophylls longer than ventral ones; megaspores reddish brown *S. ornata*
- Sporophylls monomorphic, dorsal sporophylls the same length as the ventral ones; megaspores whitish

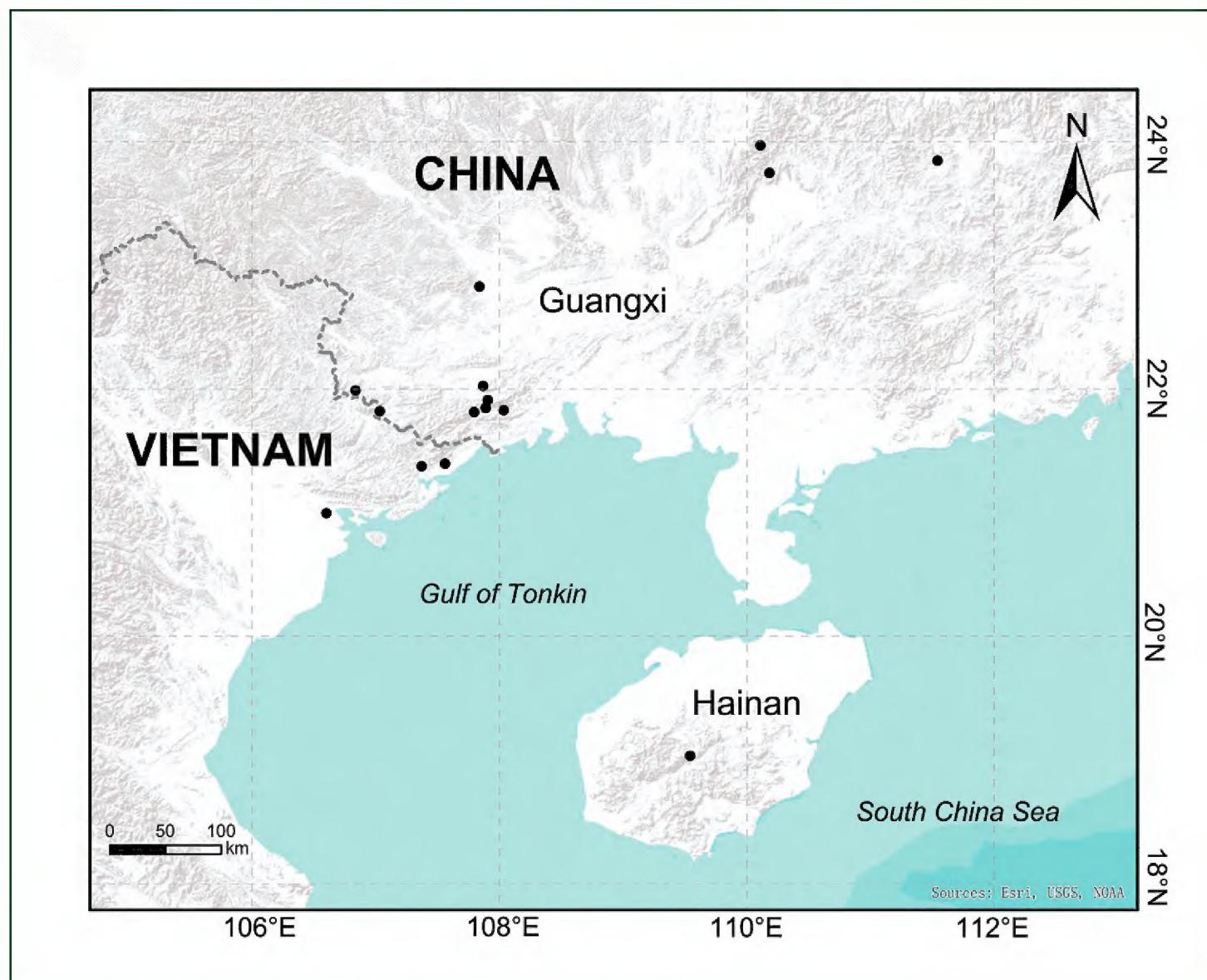


Figure 5. Distribution map of *Selaginella guihaiensis* X.C.Zhang, sp. nov.

- 2 Ventral leaf upper surfaces glabrous; basiscopic base slightly dilated; microspores yellow-orange *S. doederleinii*
- Ventral leaf upper surfaces scabrous; basiscopic base entire; microspore pale yellow
- 3 Leaves with obvious white margin (three cells wide); ventral leaves scabrous on upper surfaces only on the basiscopic halves (rarely also on upper halves); axillary leaves ovate *S. guihaiensis*
- Leaves without obvious white margin (only one cell wide); ventral leaves scabrous on upper surfaces throughout the leaf surface; axillary leaves narrowly ovate to triangular *S. trachyphylla*

Acknowledgments

This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31670205). We would like to thank the three reviewers for their valuable comments and suggestions.

References

Arrigo N, Therrien J, Anderson CL, Windham MD, Haufler CH, Barker MS (2013) A total evidence approach to understanding phylogenetic relationships and ecological diversity in *Selaginella* subg. *Tetragonostachys*. *American Journal of Botany* 100: 1672–1682. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.1200426>

Farris JS, Källersjö M, Kluge AG, Bult C (1995) Testing significance of incongruence. *Cladistics* 10: 315–319. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-0031.1994.tb00181.x>

Hall TA (1999) BioEdit: A user-friendly biological sequence alignment editor and analysis program for Windows 95/98/ NT. *Nucleic Acids Symposium Series* 41: 95–98.

IUCN (2012) IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria, Version 3.1. 2nd Ed., IUCN, Gland.

Jermy AC (1990) Selaginellaceae. In: Kubitzki K, Kramer KU, Green PS (Eds) *The Families and Genera of Vascular Plants, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms*. Springer, Berlin, 1st edn, Vol. 1, 39–45. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-02604-5_11

Miller MA, Pfeiffer W, Schwartz T (2010) “Creating the CIPRES Science Gateway for inference of large phylogenetic trees”. In: *Proceedings of the Gateway Computing Environments Workshop (GCE)*. Gateway Computing, New Orleans. 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1109/gce.2010.5676129>

Posada D (2008) jModelTest: Phylogenetic model averaging. *Molecular Biology and Evolution* 25: 1253–1256. <https://doi.org/10.1093/molbev/msn083>

Rambaut A, Drummond AJ (2009) Tracer v1.5. <http://beast.bio.ed.ac.uk/Tracer>

Ronquist F, Teslenko M, Van der Mark P, Ayres DL, Darling A, Höhna S, Larget B, Liu L, Suchard MA, Huelsenbeck JP (2012) MrBayes 3.2: Efficient Bayesian phylogenetic inference and model choice across a large model space. *Systematic Biology* 61: 539–542. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sysbio/sys029>

Smith DR (2009) Unparalleled GC content in the plastid DNA of *Selaginella*. *Plant Molecular Biology*, 71(6): 627–639. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11103-009-9545-3>

Stamatakis A (2014) Raxml version 8: a tool for phylogenetic analysis and post-analysis of large phylogenies. *Bioinformatics*, 30(9): 1312–1313. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btu033>

Swofford DL (2002) PAUP*: Phylogenetic analysis using parsimony (*and other methods), Version 4.0b10, Sinauer, Sunderland, Massachusetts.

The Pteridophyte Phylogeny Group (2017) A community-derived classification for extant lycophytes and ferns. *Journal of Systematics and Evolution*. 54: 563–603. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/25.24.4876>

Thiers B (2016) Index Herbariorum: A global directory of public herbaria and associated staff. New York Botanical Garden’s Virtual Herbarium. <http://sweetgum.nybg.org/ih/>

Thompson JD, Gibson TJ, Plewniak F, Jeanmougin F, Higgins DG (1997) The ClustalX windows interface: Flexible strategies for multiple sequence alignment aided by quality analysis tools. *Nucleic Acids Research* 25: 4876–4882.

Tryon AF, Lugardon B (1991) Spores of the Pteridophyta: Surface, Wall Structure, and Diversity Based on Electron Microscope Studies. Springer, New York, 606–621. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-8991-0_35

Tsuji S, Ueda K, Nishiyama T, Hasebe M, Yoshikawa S, Konagaya A et al. (2007) The chloroplast genome from a lycophyte (microphyllophyte), *Selaginella uncinata*, has a unique inversion, transpositions and many gene losses. *Journal of Plant Research*, 120(2): 281–290. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10265-006-0055-y>

Untergasser A, Cutcutache I, Koressaar T, et al. (2012) Primer3—new capabilities and interfaces. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 40(15): e115. <https://doi.org/10.1093/nar/gks596>

Webster TR (1992) Developmental problems in *Selaginella* (Selaginellaceae) in an evolutionarily context. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 79(3): 632. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2399757>

Weststrand S, Korall P (2016a) A subgeneric classification of *Selaginella* (Selaginellaceae). *American Journal of Botany* 103: 2160–2169. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.1600288>

Weststrand S, Korall P (2016b) Phylogeny of Selaginellaceae: There is value in morphology after all! *American Journal of Botany* 103: 2136–2159. <https://doi.org/10.3732/ajb.1600156>

Zhang XC (2012) Lycophytes and Ferns of China, Peking University Press, Beijing, p. 70.

Zhang XC (2004) Selaginellaceae. In: Wu ZY (Ed.) *Flora Reipublicae Popularis Sinicae*. Science Press, Beijing, Vol. 6, 86–219.

Zhang XC, Nooteboom HP, Kato M (2013) Selaginellaceae. In: Wu ZY, Raven PH, Hong DY (Eds) *Flora of China*. Science Press, Beijing and Missouri Botanical Garden Press, St. Louis, Vol. 2–3, 37–66.

Zhou XM, Zhang LB (2015) A classification of *Selaginella* (Selaginellaceae) based on molecular (chloroplast and nuclear), macromorphological, and spore features. *Taxon* 64: 1117–1140. <https://doi.org/10.12705/646.2>

Zhou XM, Rothfels CJ, Zhang L, He ZR, Pechon TL, He H, Lu NT, Knapp R, Lorence D, He XJ, Gao XF, Zhang LB (2016) A large-scale phylogeny of the lycophyte genus *Selaginella* (Selaginellaceae: Lycopodiopsida) based on plastid and nuclear loci. *Cladistics*, 32: 360–389. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cla.12136>

Appendix

Plant materials used in this study. Information is presented in the following order: taxon name, locality (if available), collection number (if available), ITS GenBank accession number, *rbcL* GenBank accession number, references (if available). –, sequences not available. *, sequences obtained in this study.

Selaginella albociliata P. S. Wang, KT161648, KT161379. ***Selaginella ambyphylla*** Alston, KT161650, KT161381. ***Selaginella biformis*** A. Braun ex Kuhn, KT161664, KT161396. ***Selaginella bisulcata*** Spring, KT161674, KT161406. ***Selaginella braunii*** Baker, KT161685, KT161419. ***Selaginella commutata*** Alderw., KT161693, KT161430. ***Selaginella deflexa*** Brackenridge, AF418999, AF093253. ***Selaginella delicatula*** (Desv.) Alston, KT161699, KT161441. ***Selaginella doederleinii*** Hieron., CHINA, Guizhou, X.-C. Zhang et al. 7113 (PE), KY06835*, KY068356*. X.-C. Zhang et al. 7880 (PE), KY068357*, KY068352*. ***Selaginella douglasii*** (Hook. & Grev.) Spring, –, AF419049. ***Selaginella guihaiensis*** X.C. Zhang,

CHINA, Guangxi, X.-C. Zhang 7879 (PE), KY068358*, KY068353*. X.-C. Zhang 7887(PE), CHINA, Guangxi, KY068359*, KY068354*. *Selaginella helferi* Warb., KT161723, KT161470. *Selaginella heterostachys* Baker, KT161729, KT161480. *Selaginella kraussiana* A. Braun. KT161746, KT161498. *Selaginella lepidophylla* (Hook. & Grev.) Spring, AF419002, AF419051. *Selaginella mairei* Levl., KT161764, KT161518. *Selaginella megaphylla* Baker, KT161768, KT161524. *Selaginella moellendorffii* Hieron., KT161777, KT161531. *Selaginella nipponica* Franch. et Sav., KT161786, KT161542. *Selaginella ornata* Spring, CHINA, Guizhou, X.-C. Zhang et al. 7082 (PE), KY068360*, KY068355*. *Selaginella pallidissima* Spring, KT161796, KT161556. *Selaginella pennata* Spring, KT161798, KT161558. *Selaginella picta* A. Braun ex Baker, KT161800, KT161561. *Selaginella pulvinata* (Hook. et Grev.) Maxim., KT161811, KT161576. *Selaginella remotifolia* Spring, KT161814, KT161580. *Selaginella repanda* (Desv.) Spring, KT161816, KT161582. *Selaginella roxburghii* (Hook. & Grev.) Spring, –, EU140945. *Selaginella sanguinolenta* (L.) Spring, KT161822, KT161589. *Selaginella scabrifolia* Ching & C.H.Wang, KT161824, KT161593. *Selaginella selaginoides* (L.) Link, AF419000, AF419048. *Selaginella sibirica* (Milde) Hieron., AF419032, AF419076. *Selaginella superba* Alston, KT161842, KT161616. *Selaginella tamariscina* (P.Beauv.) Spring, –, AB574655. *Selaginella trachyphylla* A.Braun ex Hieron., –, KT161620. *Selaginella vardei* Levl., KT161853, KT161628.